

=> FILE REG

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008
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=> DISPLAY HISTORY FULL L1-

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

E POLYETHER/PCT
L1 874 SEA POLYETHER/PCT
E POLYKETONE/PCT
L2 63 SEA POLYKETONE/PCT
L3 21 SEA L1 AND L2
L4 0 SEA L3 AND NO RSD/FA

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

0 SEA SHIGERMATSU ?/AU
L6 6625 SEA MANABE ?/AU
L7 663 SEA HIRAKATA ?/AU
L8 8905 SEA KISHI ?/AU
L9 123331 SEA WATANABE ?/AU
L10 3798 SEA SHIGEMATSU ?/AU
L11 19 SEA L6 AND L7 AND L8 AND L9 AND L10
L12 16066 SEA WATANABE M?/AU
L13 13918 SEA WATANABE H?/AU
L14 17 SEA L11 AND L12 AND L13
D L14 1-17 TI
SEL L14 6,7 RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

10 SEA (25618-55-7/BI OR 7440-44-0/BI OR 851392-57-9/BI OR
L16 1 SEA 25618-55-7
L17 1 SEA 851392-57-9
L18 1 SEA 851514-48-2
L19 3 SEA L16 OR L17 OR L18

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

2 SEA (L19/D OR L19/DP) (L) (KETONE# OR POLYKETONE#)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

16240 SEA 56-81-5/CRN
E POLYETHER/PCT
L22 301298 SEA POLYETHER/PCT

L23 6319 SEA L21 AND L22
L24 119391 SEA C2H4O
L25 61913 SEA C3H6O
L26 30317 SEA C4H8O
L27 1446 SEA L23 NOT (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L28 66218 SEA L22 AND (C (L) H (L) O)/ELS AND 3/ELC.SUB
L29 591 SEA L27 AND L28
L30 3 SEA L19 AND L29

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

L31 3 SEA (L29/D OR L29/DP) (L) (KETONE# OR POLYKETONE#)

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

L32 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

E POLYKETONE/PCT

L33 20801 SEA POLYKETONE/PCT
L34 9936 SEA L33 AND L22
L35 9705 SEA L34 NOT (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L36 6 SEA SUB=L35 SSS SAM L32
L37 8 SEA SUB=L34 SSS SAM L32
L38 214 SEA SUB=L34 SSS FUL L32
SAV L38 HEI907/A
L39 174 SEA L38 NOT (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L40 64 SEA L39 AND L28
L41 110 SEA L39 NOT L40
L42 197 SEA L38 AND RSD/FA
L43 9 SEA L40 NOT L42

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

L44 65 SEA L43
L45 12909 SEA POLYETHERKETONE# OR POLYKETONEETHER# OR POLYKETONETHE
R# OR POLYETHER#(2A)(POLYKETONE# OR KETONE#) OR POLYKETON
E#(2A)(ETHER# OR POLYETHER#) OR POLY(2A)(ETHERKETONE# OR
KETONEETHER# OR KETONETHER#) OR POLY(2A)KETONE#(2A)ETHER#
L46 27 SEA (ALIPH? OR LONGCHAIN? OR LONG?(2A)CHAIN? OR SAT# OR
SATURAT? OR FATTY#) (5A)L45
L47 0 SEA L46 AND L44
L48 0 SEA L45 AND L44

FILE 'REGISTRY' ON 30 MAY 2008

E GLYCEROL/CN

L49 1 SEA GLYCEROL/CN

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

L50 79469 SEA L49
 L51 37217 SEA L21
 L52 5 SEA L44 AND (L50 OR L51)
 L53 73 SEA L45 AND (L50 OR L51)
 L54 3 SEA L46 AND (L50 OR L51)
 L55 52 SEA L45 AND L50
 L56 24 SEA L45 AND L51
 L57 7374 SEA L49/D OR L49/DP
 L58 4577 SEA L21/D OR L21/DP
 L59 4 SEA L57 AND L45
 L60 5 SEA L58 AND L45
 L61 52 SEA L53 AND L55
 L62 24 SEA L53 AND L56
 L63 3 SEA L55 AND L56
 L64 3 SEA L61 AND L62
 L65 0 SEA L44 AND L53
 L66 0 SEA L44 AND L61
 L67 0 SEA L44 AND L62
 L68 17 SEA L20 OR L31 OR L52 OR L54 OR L59 OR L60 OR L63 OR L64
 L69 60 SEA L44 NOT L68
 L70 15 SEA 1840-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L68
 L71 51 SEA 1840-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L69

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED ON 30 MAY 2008

=> D L38 QUE STAT
 L22 301298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY POLYETHER/PCT
 L32 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 4

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L33 20801 SEA FILE=REGISTRY POLYKETONE/PCT

L34 9936 SEA FILE=REGISTRY L33 AND L22
L38 214 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L34 SSS FUL L32

100.0% PROCESSED 9689 ITERATIONS 214 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> FILE HCA
FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 19:48:03 ON 30 MAY 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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=> D L70 1-15 BIB ABS HITSTR HITIND

L70 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 146:61645 HCA Full-text
TI Reduced-carbohydrate and nutritionally-enhanced frozen desserts and
other food products.
IN Anfinssen, Jon R.; Tungland, Bryan Craig
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

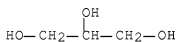
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	US 20060286248	A1	20061221	US 2004-958095	200410 04

<--

PRAI US 2003-481461P P 20031002 <--
AB A reduced carbohydrate ice cream or other frozen dessert product that
contains a low-digestible sweetener system and a fermentable fiber
material is disclosed. The a low-digestible sweetener system
consists of one or more low-digestible sweeteners having a mol. wt.
of from about 90 to about 190, and is typically a low mol. wt.
saccharide or a polyol. Typical low-digestible sweeteners include
mannitol, maltitol, sorbitol, lactitol, erythritol, xylitol, isomalt,
glycerin, talitol, mannose, tagatose, fructose, arabinose, fucose,
lycose, ribose, sorbose, talose, and xylose, and mixts. thereof. The

low-digestible sweetener replaces the digestible sugars to provide the appropriate f.p. depression of the product. The level of fermentable fiber is sufficient to mitigate a Taxation effect that can be caused by ingestion of the amt. of the low-digestive sweetener. The fermentable fiber can be an inulin, a maltodextrin resistant to human digestion, an oligofructose, a fructooligosaccharide, a high water binding fermentable fiber, and a mixt. thereof.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 25702-76-5,
Polyfructose
(reduced-carbohydrate and nutritionally-enhanced frozen desserts
and other food products)
RN 56-81-5 HCA
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)

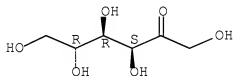


RN 25702-76-5 HCA
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



INCL 426565000
CC 17-14 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
IT 50-69-1, Ribose 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies
56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-48-7, D-Fructose,
biological studies 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 65-42-9,
Lyxose 69-65-8, Mannitol 87-79-6, Sorbose 87-99-0, Xylitol

147-81-9, Arabinose 149-32-6, Erythritol 585-86-4, Lactitol
 585-88-6, Maltitol 2438-80-4, Fucose 3458-28-4, Mannose
 5552-13-6, Talitol 9005-80-5, Inulin 9036-66-2, Arabinogalactan
 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 17598-81-1, Tagatose 22839-47-0,
 Aspartame 25702-76-5, Polyfructose 30077-17-9, Talose
 55589-62-3, Acesulfame potassium 56038-13-2, Sucralose
 64519-82-0, Isomalt

(reduced-carbohydrate and nutritionally-enhanced frozen desserts
 and other food products)

L70 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 144:160219 HCA Full-text

TI Development rollers forming high-quality images for long term and
 printers therewith

IN Takagi, Koji; Akama, Hidehiro; Morooka, Takuya

PA Bridgestone Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	JP 2006023700	A	20060126	JP 2004-348270	200412 01

PRAI JP 2004-171864 A 20040609 <--

AB The rollers have, on shafts made of resins contg. cond.-imparting
 agents, ≥ 1 UV- (or electron beam-)curable resin layers contg. cond.-
 imparting agents and satisfy 60-s creep value $\leq 10.0 \mu\text{m}$ on Universal
 hardness measurement under 100-mN/mm². The shafts may form elastic
 cushion layers and comprise general-purpose or super-engineering
 plastics. The rollers suppress intrusion of toners in microgaps
 between toner cartridge sealants, thereby being less abraded with the
 toners and showing long service life.

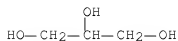
IT 9082-00-2D, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer
 glycerol ether, polymers with urethane-modified MDI and butanediol
 (rubber, cushion layers; printer developing rollers forming
 radiation-curable resin coatings on resin shafts and requiring
 less drying time)

RN 9082-00-2 HCA

CN Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with
 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and
Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT Polyimides, uses
Polyketones

Polysulfones, uses

(polyether-, shafts; printer developing rollers forming radiation-curable resin coatings on resin shafts and requiring less drying time)

IT Polyethers, uses

(polyketone-, shafts; printer developing rollers forming radiation-curable resin coatings on resin shafts and requiring less drying time)

IT 101-68-8D, MDI, urethane-modified, polymers with alkoxyated glycerol and butanediol 110-63-4D, 1,4-Butanediol, polymers with urethane-modified MDI and alkoxyated glycerol 9082-00-2D, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer glycerol ether, polymers with urethane-modified MDI and butanediol (rubber, cushion layers; printer developing rollers forming radiation-curable resin coatings on resin shafts and requiring less drying time)

L70 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 142:464491 HCA Full-text

TI Aliphatic polymer having ketone group and ether bonding in main chain, and resin composition

IN Shigematsu, Taishi; Manabe, Chikara; Hirakata, Masaki; Kishi, Kentaro; Watanabe, Miho; Watanabe, Hiroyuki

PA Fuji Xerox Co. Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2005042618

A1

20050512

WO 2004-JP6338

200404
30

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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, SZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,

GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 JP 2005133034 A 20050526 JP 2003-373288
 200310
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 EP 1679334 A1 20060712 EP 2004-730740
 200404
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 CN 1875049 A 20061206 CN 2004-80032243
 200404
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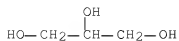
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 US 20060287470 A1 20061221 US 2006-567907
 200602
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 KR 777357 B1 20071128 KR 2006-708315
 200604
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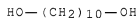
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 PRAI JP 2003-373288 A 20031031 <--
 WO 2004-JP6338 W 20040430 <--
 AB The polymer comprises structural units of (RaCORbORc)m (I) and
 (RaCH(OH)RbORc)n [Ra, Rb = (un)substituted divalent aliph.
 hydrocarbon group; Rc = (un)substituted divalent aliph. hydrocarbon
 group having an ether bonding in the terminal thereof, single bond; m
 = ≥1; n ≥0; m + n = 2-1000]. The polymer preferably contains an
 ether bonding and a ketone group in a ratio of 0.01-100. The polymer
 can be substantially comprised of a structural unit of I as a
 recurring unit. The resin compn. comprises an electroconductive
 powder (e.g., carbon nanotube).
 IT 25618-55-7DP, Polyglycerol, ketone derivs.
 851392-57-9DP, 1,10-Decanediol-glycerol copolymer,
 ketone derivs. 851514-48-2DP, Ethylene
 glycol-glycerol block copolymer, ketone derivs.
 (prepn. of aliph. polyether-
 polyketone compns. contg. carbon nanotubes)
 RN 25618-55-7 HCA
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

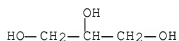
CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



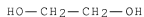
RN 851392-57-9 HCA
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, polymer with 1,10-decanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 112-47-0
 CMF C10 H22 O2



CM 2
 CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



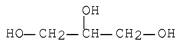
RN 851514-48-2 HCA
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol, block (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



- IC ICM C08G065-34
- ICS C08G067-00; C08L071-08; C08K003-08; C08K009-04
- CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
- Section cross-reference(s): 76
- ST electroconductive carbon nanotube polyether
polyketone
- IT Nanotubes
(carbon, carbonic acid-modified; prepn. of aliph.
polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
nanotubes)
- IT Polyketones
(polyether-, block; prepn. of aliph.
polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
nanotubes)
- IT Polyketones
(polyether-; prepn. of aliph.
polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
nanotubes)
- IT Polyethers, preparation
(polyketone-, block; prepn. of aliph.
polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
nanotubes)
- IT Polyethers, preparation
(polyketone-; prepn. of aliph.
polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
nanotubes)
- IT Electric conductors
(prepn. of aliph. polyether-
polyketone compns. contg. carbon nanotubes)
- IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses
(nanotubes, carbonic acid-modified; prepn. of aliph.
polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
nanotubes)

IT 25618-55-7DP, Polyglycerol, ketone derivs.
 851392-57-9DP, 1,10-Decanediol-glycerol copolymer,
 ketone derivs. 851514-48-2DP, Ethylene
 glycol-glycerol block copolymer, ketone derivs.
 (prepn. of aliph. polyether-
 polyketone comps. contg. carbon nanotubes)

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 142:464490 HCA Full-text
 TI Method for producing aliphatic polymer having ketone group in main
 chain and method for producing composition comprising aliphatic
 polymer having ketone group in main chain
 IN Shigematsu, Taishi; Manabe, Chikara; Hirakata, Masaki; Kishi,
 Kentaro; Watanabe, Miho; Watanabe, Hiroyuki
 PA Fuji Xerox Co. Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
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PI	WO 2005042617	A1	20050512	WO 2004-JP6337	200404 30	
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	W:			AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW		
	RW:			BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
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	EP 1679333	A1	20060712	EP 2004-730710	200404	

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PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
CN 1875050 A 20061206 CN 2004-80032245

200404
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US 20060252907 A1 20061109 US 2006-568428

200602
14

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KR 779150 B1 20071128 KR 2006-708319

200604
28

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PRAI JP 2003-373289 A 20031031 <--
WO 2004-JP6337 W 20040430 <--

AB The polymer is prep'd. by polymg. a polyhydric alc. in the presence of
a catalyst. Thus, applying a mixt. contg. glycerol and H2SO4 on
glass and heating at 160° for 15 min gave a polyether -polyketone (Mw
720), which was mixed with a carbonic acid-modified carbon nanotube
to prep. a compn.

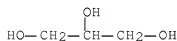
IT 25618-55-7DP, Polyglycerol, ketone derivs.
851392-57-9DP, 1,10-Decanediol-glycerol copolymer,
ketone derivs. 851514-48-2DP, Ethylene
glycol-glycerol block copolymer, ketone derivs.

(prepn. of aliph. polyether-
polyketone compns. contg. carbon nanotubes)

RN 25618-55-7 HCA
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 851392-57-9 HCA
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, polymer with 1,10-decanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-47-0

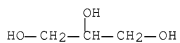
CMF C10 H22 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



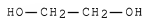
RN 851514-48-2 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol, block (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 107-21-1

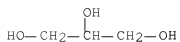
CMF C2 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM C08G065-34
 ICS C08G067-00; C08L071-08; C08K003-08; C08K009-04
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 76
 ST polyether polyketone carbon nanotube; glycerol
 polymer ketone deriv polymn catalyst
 IT Nanotubes
 (carbon, carbonic acid-modified; prepn. of aliph.
 polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
 nanotubes)
 IT Polymerization catalysts
 (catalysts for prepn. of aliph. polyether-
 polyketones)
 IT Polyketones
 (polyether-, block; prepn. of aliph.
 polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
 nanotubes)
 IT Polyketones
 (polyether-; prepn. of aliph.
 polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
 nanotubes)
 IT Polyethers, preparation
 (polyketone-, block; prepn. of aliph.
 polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
 nanotubes)
 IT Polyethers, preparation
 (polyketone-; prepn. of aliph.
 polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
 nanotubes)
 IT Electric conductors
 (prepn. of aliph. polyether-
 polyketone compns. contg. carbon nanotubes)
 IT 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, uses 7681-52-9 7697-37-2, Nitric acid,
 uses 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses 10588-01-9, Sodium
 dichromate 43997-22-4
 (catalysts for prepn. of aliph. polyether-
 polyketones)
 IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses
 (nanotubes, carbonic acid-modified; prepn. of aliph.
 polyether-polyketone compns. contg. carbon
 nanotubes)
 IT 25618-55-7DP, Polyglycerol, ketone derivs.
 851392-57-9DP, 1,10-Decanediol-glycerol copolymer,
 ketone derivs. 851514-48-2DP, Ethylene

glycol-glycerol block copolymer, ketone derivs.

(prepn. of aliph. polyether-
polyketone compns. contg. carbon nanotubes)

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 141:410188 HCA Full-text

TI Smoke- and steam-permeable food casing, especially for sausages,
made from a thermoplastic mixture with a natural appearance.

IN Stalberg, Stefanie; Delius, Ulrich; Feron, Bernhard

PA Kalle GmbH & Co. KG, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2004098298	A2	20041118	WO 2004-EP4646
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200405
03

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WO 2004098298	A3	20050106
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CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
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PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 10320327	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10320327
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200305
06

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EP 1624760	A2	20060215	EP 2004-730854
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200405
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EP 1624760	B1	20070509
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PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
BR 2004010101 A 20060509 BR 2004-10101

200405
03

JP 2006526546 T 20061124 JP 2006-505354

200405
03

US 20060202397 A1 20060914 US 2005-555168

200511
01

MX 2005PA11919 A 20060217 MX 2005-PA11919

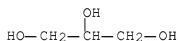
200511
04

PRAI DE 2003-10320327 A 20030506 <--
WO 2004-EP4646 W 20040503 <--

AB The invention relates to a single- or multi-layered food casing, made from a thermoplastic mixt., comprising at least one aliph. polyamide and/or copolyamide, at least one or several synthetic water-sol. polymers and at least one org. and/or inorg. filler. The casing has a steam-permeability, as detd. according to DIN 53122, in the non-oriented, monoaxially- or biaxially-oriented state of 50-1500 g/m² d. The food casing is particularly suitable for use as a synthetic sausage casing, particularly for raw sausages.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 25395-31-7,
Glycerol diacetate 26446-35-5, Glycerol monoacetate
(smoke- and steam-permeable food casing, esp. for sausages, made from a thermoplastic mixt. with a natural appearance)

RN 56-81-5 HCA
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25395-31-7 HCA
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, diacetate (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64-19-7

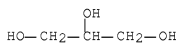
CMF C2 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 26446-35-5 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, monoacetate (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64-19-7

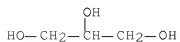
CMF C2 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM A22C
 CC 17-7 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
 IT Polyamides, biological studies
 Polyketones
 Polysulfones, biological studies
 (polyether-; smoke- and steam-permeable food casing,
 esp. for sausages, made from a thermoplastic mixt. with a natural
 appearance)
 IT Polyethers, biological studies
 (polyketone-; smoke- and steam-permeable food casing,
 esp. for sausages, made from a thermoplastic mixt. with a natural
 appearance)
 IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, D-Glucose,
 biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies
 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose,
 biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies
 68-12-2, N,N-Dimethylformamide, biological studies 69-65-8,
 Mannitol 75-12-7, Formamide, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric
 acid, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, derivs. 79-16-3,
 N-Methylacetamide 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 88-12-0D,
 copolymers 102-76-1, Glycerol triacetate 107-21-1, Ethylene
 glycol, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butanediol 110-16-7D,
 Maleic acid, copolymers 123-39-7, N-Methylformamide 127-19-5,
 N,N-Dimethylacetamide 149-32-6, Erythritol 513-77-9, Barium
 carbonate 526-95-4, D-Gluconic acid 546-93-0, Magnesium
 carbonate 598-94-7, N,N-Dimethylurea 685-73-4, Galacturonic acid
 1302-93-8, Mullite 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 6556-12-3,
 Glucuronic acid 7631-86-9D, Silica, derivs. 7727-43-7, Barium
 sulfate 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium
 sulfate 9002-89-5, Mowiol 26-88 9003-05-8D, Polyacrylamide,
 derivs. 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, ethers 9008-66-6 9011-52-3
 12178-42-6, Hornblende 12269-78-2, Pyrophyllite 13397-26-7,
 Calcite, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide,
 biological studies 13983-17-0, Wollastonite 14464-46-1,
 Cristobalite 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 14808-60-7,
 Quartz, biological studies 14998-27-7, Chlorite 16389-88-1,
 Dolomite, biological studies 24936-74-1, PA-6.12 24937-16-4,
 PA-12 24993-04-2 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 25395-31-7, Glycerol diacetate 25525-21-7, Glucaric acid
 26098-55-5 26446-35-5, Glycerol monoacetate 26777-62-8
 27136-65-8 28757-63-3 30969-75-6D, Oxazoline, alkyl derivs.,
 copolymers 32131-17-2, biological studies 50327-22-5
 50327-77-0
 (smoke- and steam-permeable food casing, esp. for sausages, made
 from a thermoplastic mixt. with a natural appearance)

L70 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 141:226017 HCA Full-text
 TI Production of sulfonated polyaryletherketones as proton exchangers
 for fuel cells
 IN Moehwald, Helmut; Fischer, Andreas; Frambach, Klaus; Hennig, Ingolf;
 Thate, Sven
 PA BASF Ag, Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10309135	A1	20040909	DE 2003-10309135	20030228
	CA 2514946	A1	20040910	CA 2004-2514946	20040227
	WO 2004076530	A1	20040910	WO 2004-EP1975	20040227
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP	1599530	A1	20051130	EP 2004-715287	20040227
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN	1753932	A	20060329	CN 2004-80005401	20040227

JP 2006519268 T 20060824 JP 2006-500042

200402
27

US 20070117958 A1 20070524 US 2005-545084

200508
09

PRAI DE 2003-10309135 A 20030228 <--
WO 2004-EP1975 W 20040227 <--

AB A sulfonated polyaryletherketone is produced by reacting at least one polyaryletherketone with at least one alkanesulfonic acid to provide a sulfur-contg. polyaryletherketone. The process optionally comprises a step of reacting the sulfur-contg. polyaryletherketone with at least one sulfonating agent to provide a sulfonated polyaryletherketone. The sulfonated polyether- polyketones may be used as proton exchangers/membranes in fuel cells. Thus, a polyaryletherketone (Vitrex 450P) was treated with a soln. of methanesulfonic acid at 45° overnight to obtain a polyaryletherketone contg. 1.2% of sulfur, followed by reacting with oleum (25% of SO3) at 45° for 4 h 15 min to obtain a sulfonated polyaryletherketone contg. 5% of sulfur and having a sulfonation degree of 51.4%.

IT 39317-73-2BP, Denacol EX 313, reaction products with sulfonated polyether-polyketones (prodn. of sulfonated polyaryletherketones as proton exchangers for fuel cells)

RN 39317-73-2 HCA

CN Propanol, 1,3(or 2,3)-bis(2-oxiranylmethoxy)-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27043-36-3

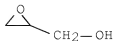
CMF C9 H16 O5

CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 556-52-5

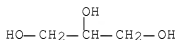
CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 3

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM C08G008-28

ICS B01D071-72; H01M008-02

CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 37, 52

IT Polyketones

(polyether-, arom., sulfonated; prodn. of sulfonated
polyaryletherketones as proton exchangers for fuel cells)

IT Polyethers, preparation

(polyketone-, arom., sulfonated; prodn. of sulfonated
polyaryletherketones as proton exchangers for fuel cells)

IT Epoxy resins, preparation

(reaction products, with sulfonated polyether-
polyketones; prodn. of sulfonated polyaryletherketones as
proton exchangers for)

IT 39317-73-2DP, Denacol EX 313, reaction products with

sulfonated polyether-polyketones

(prodn. of sulfonated polyaryletherketones as proton exchangers
for fuel cells)

L70 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 141:72055 HCA Full-text

TI Process of polycondensation by dielectric heating, in particular for
the production of polyglycerols and analogues

IN Charlier De Chily, Pierre; Raynard, Mikaele

PA Aldivia, Fr.

SO Fr. Demande, 23 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.

KIND

DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

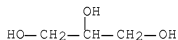
PI FR 2849023 A1 20040625 FR 2002-16741 200212
23
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WO 2004065343 A2 20040805 WO 2003-FR3755 200312
17
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WO 2004065343 A3 20040910
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GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU,
ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003300636 A1 20040813 AU 2003-300636 200312
17
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EP 1578709 A2 20050928 EP 2003-815415 200312
17
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PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU,
SK
PRAI FR 2002-16741 A 20021223 <--
WO 2003-FR3755 W 20031217 <--
AB The present invention proposes a process of polycondensation by
dielec. heating (microwaves and high frequencies) of polyhydric alcs.
and/or monohydric alcs. of natural or synthetic origin, alone or in
mixts. such as glycerol. The reagents are subjected to
electromagnetic waves selected in the frequencies going from approx.
300 Ghz with 3 Mhz. The polymers are useful in cosmetics, foods,
pharmaceuticals, and industry.
IT 25618-55-7P, Polyglycerol 25762-76-5P,
Polyfructose
(polycondensation by dielec. heating for prodn. of polymers of
polyols and alcs.)
RN 25618-55-7 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 25702-76-5 HCA

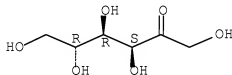
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IC ICM C07C043-13

ICS C07C041-09; C07C069-33; C08G065-34; C07H003-04; C07H003-06;
C07H015-04; H05B006-62; H05B006-80

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62, 63

IT 25191-16-6P, Polyglucose 25322-68-3P, 1,2-Ethanediol homopolymer
25618-55-7P, Polyglycerol 25702-74-3P, Polysucrose
25702-76-5P, Polyfructose 25722-70-7P,
Poly(2,3-epoxy-1-propanol) 25950-00-9P, Ethanol homopolymer
27026-37-5P, Polygalactose 27236-13-1P, Poly-1,6-hexanediol
28324-25-6P, 1,4-Butanediol homopolymer 30520-67-3P,
Polydiethanolamine 36675-34-0P, Hexaglycerol 37146-65-9P,
Polycellobiose 37383-89-4P, Polylactose 37417-41-7P, Polymaltose
54640-10-7P, Polypentaerythritol 56090-54-1P, Triglycerol

56491-53-3P, Tetraglycerol 58295-65-1P, Polymaltotriose
 58565-16-5P, Poly(oleyl alcohol) 59113-36-9P, Diglycerol
 64114-46-1P, Polytriethanolamine 69492-05-3P, Poly(ascorbic acid)
 73107-10-5P, Methanol homopolymer 76624-17-4P, Polyribose
 86713-99-7P, Polyxylytol 114376-19-1P, Polygentiobiose
 123236-29-3P, D-Glucitol homopolymer 158619-41-1P, 1-Propanol
 homopolymer 706789-74-4P, Poly(mannitol) 706789-75-5P,
 Poly(neopentyl glycol) 706789-76-6P, Polymaltitol 706789-77-7P,
 Polylactitol 706789-78-8P, Polymellibiose 706789-79-9P,
 Polyaltrose 706789-80-2P, Polygulose 706789-81-3P,
 Poly(3-amino-1,2-propanediol) 706789-82-4P, Poly(myristyl alcohol)
 706789-83-5P 706789-85-7P, Polyretinol 706789-86-8P,
 1-Ethoxy-1-ethanol homopolymer 706789-87-9P, 2-(2-
 Aminoethoxy)ethanol homopolymer

(polycondensation by dielec. heating for prodn. of polymers of
 polyols and alcs.)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 140:259113 HCA Full-text

TI Stable probiotic microsphere compositions

IN Simmons, Donald L.; Moslemy, Peyman; Paquette, Gilles O.; Guerin,
 Daniel; Joly, Marie-helene

PA Canacure Corporation, Can.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022031	A2	20040318	WO 2003-CA1365	20030908

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WO 2004022031 A3 20040603

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 GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
 KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
 MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,
 SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU,
 ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
 BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,

EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,
 SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
 NE, SN, TD, TG

US 20050266069 A1 20051201 US 2003-656386

200309
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AU 2003266061 A1 20040329 AU 2003-266061

200309
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PRAI US 2002-408348P P 20020906 <--
 WO 2003-CA1365 W 20030908 <--

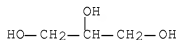
AB The invention relates to viable and stable probiotic formulations for intestinal targeting made of microspheres comprising each a core of one or more probiotic bacteria, microcryst. cellulose with a d.p. from 165-365 and mean diam. from 45 to 180 Elm, a disintegrant and a stabilizer, the core being coated with a non-enteric coating and further coated with an enteric coating. Each probiotic microsphere has a residual moisture level of less than 2% and a water activity (aw) between 0.1 and 0.5. Such a probiotic microsphere shows no redn. in viable bacteria after one hour in simulated gastric fluid. A core contained microcryst. cellulose, Croscarmellose sodium, short-chain fructo-oligosaccharides, Lactobacillus acidophilus, Bacto Peptone, and Bacto Tryptone and the core was coated with a compn. contg. methacrylic acid copolymer and tri-Et citrate.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 25702-76-5,
 Polyfructose

(stable probiotic microsphere compns.)

RN 56-81-5 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25702-76-5 HCA

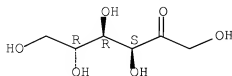
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



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IC      ICM  A61K009-00
CC      63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT      50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine,
        biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies
        57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid,
        biological studies 99-20-7, Trehalose 107-43-7, Betaine
        488-81-3, Adonitol 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies
        9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9004-32-4, Sodium cm cellulose
        9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose
        9004-65-3, HPMC 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7,
        Alginate acid 9063-38-1, Sodium starch glycolate 25702-76-5
        , Polyfructose 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium
        (stable probiotic microsphere compns.)

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L70 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 140:200343 HCA Full-text
TI Thermoplastic resin compositions for production of thermally
resistant liners
IN Hsu, Tim
PA Robroy Industries, Inc., USA; Dodds, John Joseph
SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2004016419	A2	20040226	WO 2003-US26058	20030819

WO 2004016419 A3 20040624

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
 NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
 SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU,
 ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
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 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,
 SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
 NE, SN, TD, TG

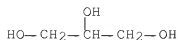
AU 2003259944 A1 20040303 AU 2003-259944 200308
 19

<--
 GB 2407816 A 20050511 GB 2005-3417 200308
 19

<--
 GB 2407816 B 20070314
 CN 101115789 A 20080130 CN 2003-824200 200504
 14

<--
 US 20060229395 A1 20061012 US 2006-524897 200604
 26

<--
 PRAI US 2002-404573P P 20020819 <--
 WO 2003-US26058 W 20030819 <--
 AB An extrudable resin compn. comprises a high temp. engineering
 thermoplastic resin, one or more reinforcement components, an
 enhancing filler component, a polymeric lubricant, and an external
 lubricant, the extrudable resin compn. being capable of withstanding
 temps. up to 427°. The compn. is used for prodn. of extruded liners
 for pipes and lined pipes for transportation of oils and gases in any
 applications where corrosive protection is required to transmit or
 store corrosive fluids, particularly at high temps. Thus, a compn.
 comprising polyphenylene sulfide (Fortron 0320) (55.1), glass fibers
 (MaxiChop 3790) (31.9), titanium dioxide (R 960) (6.5), and
 polytetrafluoroethylene (Zonyl MP 1100) (6.5) was coextruded with
 polyphenylene sulfide (Fortron 0343) to produce dimensionally stable
 tubes/liners having lengths from 30 to 45 ft. and contg. minimal to
 no visible voids.
 IT 56-81-5D, Glycerol, fatty acid esters
 (lubricants; thermoplastic resin compns. for prodn. of thermally
 resistant liners)
 RN 56-81-5 HCA
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B32B
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 IT Polyketones
 (polyether-, arom.; thermoplastic resin compns. for
 prodn. of thermally resistant liners)
 IT Polyethers, uses
 (polyketone-, arom.; thermoplastic resin compns. for
 prodn. of thermally resistant liners)
 IT 56-31-5D, Glycerol, fatty acid esters 57-55-6D, Propylene
 glycol, fatty acid esters 107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, alkyl
 derivs., fatty acid amides 107-21-1D, Ethylene glycol, fatty acid
 esters 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, amides, uses 115-77-5D,
 Pentaerythritol, fatty acid esters 2372-88-5D, Methylenediamine,
 alkyl derivs., fatty acid amides 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, fatty acid
 salts 7440-43-9D, Cadmium, fatty acid salts 7440-66-6D, Zinc,
 fatty acid salts 7440-70-2D, Calcium, fatty acid salts
 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, esters
 (lubricants; thermoplastic resin compns. for prodn. of thermally
 resistant liners)

L70 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 139:229711 HCA Full-text
 TI Foodstuff wrapping having a rough and naturally appearing surface
 IN Stalberg, Stefanie; Auf Der Heide, Christian; Auf Der Heide, Dirk;
 Kallweit, Juerg-heinrich
 PA Kalle GmbH & Co. Kg, Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2003073862	A2	20030912	WO 2003-DE559	200302 24

WO 2003073862	A3	20031127		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10208858	A1	20030911	DE 2002-10208858	200203 01
			<--	
AT 321455	T	20060415	AT 2002-787403	200211 25
			<--	
AU 2003223834	A1	20030916	AU 2003-223834	200302 24
			<--	
EP 1482805	A2	20041208	EP 2003-720125	200302 24
			<--	
EP 1482805	B1	20080220		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003008082	A	20041221	BR 2003-8082	200302 24
			<--	
CN 1638645	A	20050713	CN 2003-804971	200302 24
			<--	
JP 2005526504	T	20050908	JP 2003-572396	200302 24
			<--	
RU 2310331	C2	20071120	RU 2004-129305	200302 24

US 20050112247

A1

20050526

US 2004-505659

200408
25

PRAI DE 2002-10208858

A

20020301 <--

WO 2003-DE559

W

20030224 <--

AB The invention relates to a food casing consisting of a thermoplastic blend, which comprises at least one aliph. polyamide and/or copolyamide and/or at least one aliph. and/or partially arom. copolyamide contg. glycol or polyglycol units, in addn. to at least one inorg. and/or org. filler. The casing has a max. surface roughness Rmax, detd. according to DIN 4768, of 3-60 µm and a water vapor permeability, detd. according to DIN 53122, of <50 g/m2 d. Said casing thus has a particularly matt, rough, quite natural surface structure. The casing is produced by extrusion with the aid of an annular-shaped die and subsequent blow molding or biaxial stretch orientation. It is suitable for use as an artificial sausage casing, in particular for emulsion sausage.

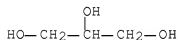
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 25395-31-7,

Glycerol diacetate 26446-35-5, Glycerol monoacetate

(plasticizer; water vapor- and smoke-permeable polyamide-based sausage casing comprising rough, natural surface)

RN 56-81-5 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25395-31-7 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, diacetate (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64-19-7

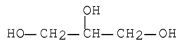
CMF C2 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 26446-35-5 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, monoacetate (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64-19-7

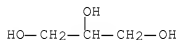
CMF C2 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM A22C013-00

CC 17-7 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

IT Polyketones

Polysulfones, biological studies

(polyether-, filler; water vapor- and smoke-permeable

polyamide-based sausage casing comprising rough, natural surface)

IT Polyethers, biological studies
 (polyketone-, filler; water vapor- and smoke-permeable
 polyamide-based sausage casing comprising rough, natural surface)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose,
 biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies
 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose,
 biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies
 68-12-2, N,N-Dimethylformamide, biological studies 69-65-8,
 Mannitol 75-12-7, Formamide, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric
 acid, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, derivs. 79-16-3,
 N-Methyl acetamide 102-76-1, Glycerol triacetate 107-21-1,
 Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-88-0, Butane-1,3-diol
 123-39-7, N-Methylformamide 127-19-5, N,N-Dimethylacetamide
 149-32-6, Erythritol 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 598-94-7,
 N,N-Dimethylurea 685-73-4, Galacturonic acid 6556-12-3,
 Glucuronic acid 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 9002-89-5,
 Polyvinyl alcohol 25395-31-7, Glycerol diacetate
 25525-21-7, Glucaric acid 26446-35-5, Glycerol monoacetate
 (plasticizer; water vapor- and smoke-permeable polyamide-based
 sausage casing comprising rough, natural surface)

L70 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 135:227960 HCA Full-text

TI Shaped body comprising a shaped body shell and a shaped body
 content, especially capsules with a one-piece capsule shell, and
 method for producing shaped bodies and protective coats

IN Maier, Hans-Juergen

PA Greither, Peter, Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2001066082	A2	20010913	WO 2001-EP2652	200103 09
				<--	
	WO 2001066082	A3	20020124		
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	EP 1268618	A2	20030102	EP 2001-925406	200103 09

EP 1268618 B1 20061108
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
 PT, IE, FI, CY, TR
 US 20030186829 A1 20031002 US 2003-221041

200301
 26

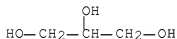
PRAI CH 2000-473 A 20000310 <--
 WO 2001-EP2652 W 20010309 <--

AB The invention relates to a shaped body that comprises a shaped body shell and a shaped body content, said shaped body shell contg. at least one film-forming polymer selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl alcs. and polyvinyl alc. derivs., preferably polyvinyl acetals. The inventive shaped body can be used as a primary and/or secondary packing material. The shaped body shell has many pos. properties, such as increased max. elongation at break values, odor and taste neutrality, good thermoplastic processibility and excellent biodegradability. Advantageously, the compn. is manufd. to provide capsules with a one-piece capsule shell, the shaped body content esp. being a detergent compn.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses
 (in capsule materials for detergents)

RN 56-81-5 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerol, fatty acid esters
 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate

(in capsule materials for detergents)

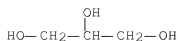
RN 25618-55-7 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 56-81-5

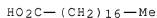
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 31566-31-1 HCA
 CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)

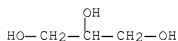
CM 1

CRN 57-11-4
 CMF C18 H36 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM A61K009-00
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 46
 IT Polyketones
 (polyether-; in capsule materials for detergents)
 IT Polyethers, uses
 (polyketone-; in capsule materials for detergents)
 IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 57-13-6,
 Urea, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 67-68-5, DMSO, uses
 68-12-2, DMF, uses 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, uses
 7732-18-5, Water, uses
 (in capsule materials for detergents)
 IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol,

derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, depolymd., uses 9005-63-4D, fatty
 acid esters 9041-07-0, Decaglycerol 12441-09-7, Sorbitan
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
 25613-55-7D, Polyglycerol, fatty acid esters
 31568-31-1, Glycerol monostearate
 (in capsule materials for detergents)

L70 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 132:352822 HCA Full-text
 TI Process for preparing oral calcium compositions
 IN Piene, Jan Yngvar; Schmidt, Dina Dogger
 PA Nycomed Pharma A/S, Norway
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2000028973	A1	20000525	WO 1999-GB3666	199911 05
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	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA	2349565	A1	20000525	CA 1999-2349565	199911 05
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CA	2349565	C	20070116		
AU	9964819	A	20000605	AU 1999-64819	199911 05
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TR	200101347	T2	20010821	TR 2001-1347	199911 05
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EP	1128815	A1	20010905	EP 1999-952710	

					199911 05
				<--	
EP 1128815	B1	20061018			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,					
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY					
JP 2002529496	T	20020910	JP 2000-582021		199911 05
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EE 200100260	A	20021216	EE 2001-260		199911 05
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EE 4740	B1	20061215			
AT 342714	T	20061115	AT 1999-952710		199911 05
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EP 1743629	A1	20070117	EP 2006-21395		199911 05
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R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU,					
MC, NL, PT, SE, AL, LT, LV, MK, RO, SI					
ES 2273510	T3	20070501	ES 1999-952710		199911 05
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NO 2001002348	A	20010703	NO 2001-2348		200105 11
				<--	
HK 1040615	A1	20070525	HK 2002-101701		200203 05
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US 20050232989	A1	20051020	US 2004-973352		200410 27
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US 20070224268	A1	20070927	US 2007-798519		200705 15
				<--	
PRAI GB 1998-25033	A	19981113	<--		
EP 1999-952710	A3	19991105	<--		

WO 1999-GB3666	W	19991105	<--
US 2001-831553	B1	20011105	<--
US 2004-973352	B1	20041027	<--

AB The invention provides a process for the prepn. of an orally administrable calcium compn., the process comprising the steps of: (1) obtaining a physiol. tolerable particulate calcium compd. having a mean particle size of 3-40 μm , having a cryst. structure and having a surface area of 0.1-1.2 m^2/g ; (2) mixing the calcium compd. with a water-sol. diluent and an aq. soln. of a water-sol. binder in a fluid bed granulation app. and drying the resulting mixt. to produce a first granulate; (3) optionally mixing the first granulate with one or more further components to produce a second granulate; and (4) optionally compressing the first or second granulate to form tablets. A tablet contained granulates comprising CaCO_3 1250, xylitol 390, and PVP 36.40 mg, vitamin D (100,000 IU/g) 4.4, lemon flavor 50.7, anhyd. citric acid 8, aspartame 1, and Mg stearate 6 mg.

IT 27214-00-2, Calcium glycerophosphate
(process for prep. oral calcium compns.)

RN 27214-00-2 HCA

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, mono(dihydrogen phosphate), calcium salt (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-38-2

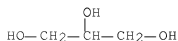
CMF H3 O4 P



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3

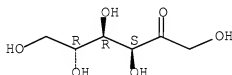


IT 25702-76-5
(sweetener; process for prepg. oral calcium comps.)
RN 25702-76-5 HCA
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IC ICM A61K009-16
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 67-97-0, Vitamin D3
299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate,
biological studies 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 1406-16-2, Vitamin
D 7693-13-2, Calcium citrate 7757-93-9, Calcium hydrogen
phosphate 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate
12001-79-5, Vitamin K 15086-22-3, Calcium glucuronate
21059-46-1, Calcium aspartate 27214-00-2, Calcium
glycerophosphate 29039-00-7, Calcium glucoheptonate
(process for prepg. oral calcium comps.)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 57-48-7, D-Fructose,
biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 69-65-8,
D-Mannitol 87-99-0, Xylitol 9005-80-5, Inulin 9050-36-6,
Maltodextrin 25702-76-5 64519-82-0, Isomalt
(sweetener; process for prepg. oral calcium comps.)
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 130:65597 HCA Full-text
TI Sugarless calcium rich gelled paste
IN Nouvel-Rousselot, Colette; Sancy, Yolande; Mortara, Ricardo
PA Diepharmex, Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

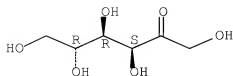
DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	EP 885568	A1	19981223	EP 1998-401438	199806 12
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	EP 885568	B1	20021113		
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	FR 2764477	A1	19981218	FR 1997-7376	199706 13
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	FR 2764477	B1	19990820		
	AT 227519	T	20021115	AT 1998-401438	199806 12
				<--	
	ES 2186981	T3	20030516	ES 1998-401438	199806 12
				<--	
PRAI	FR 1997-7376	A	19970613	<--	
AB	A dietetic or pharmaceutical product in the form of a sugar-free gelled paste contains a Ca salt at 100-500 mg Ca per unit. Its prepn. is described and it is to be used for treatment of nutritional deficiencies and osteoporosis prevention.				
IT	25702-76-5, Polyfructose 27214-00-2, Calcium glycerophosphate (sugarless calcium rich gelled paste supplement)				
RN	25702-76-5 HCA				
CN	D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)				
CM	1				
CRN	57-48-7				
CMF	C6 H12 O6				

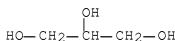
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 27214-00-2 HCA
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, mono(dihydrogen phosphate), calcium salt (1:1)
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 7664-38-2
 CMF H3 O4 P



CM 2
 CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM A23L001-304
 ICS A23G003-00; A61K033-06
 CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63
 IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 87-99-0,
 Xylitol 149-32-6, Erythritol 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate
 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 585-88-6, Maltitol
 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1406-16-2,
 Vitamin D 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7693-13-2,

Calcium citrate 9000-01-5, Gum Arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan
 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-69-5, Pectin
 9002-18-0, Agar 9005-25-8D, Starch, modified, biological studies
 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9053-46-7, Lycasin 10043-52-4, Calcium
 chloride, biological studies 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate
 11116-97-5, Calcium gluconolactate 25191-16-6, Polyglucose
 25702-76-5, Polyfructose 27214-00-2, Calcium
 glycerophosphate 29039-00-7, Calcium glucoheptonate 64519-82-0,
 Isomalt

(sugarless calcium rich gelled paste supplement)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 123:174732 HCA Full-text

OREF 123:31047a,31050a

TI Composite lubricant compositions for coating and embedding onto
 metal sliding members

IN Chou, Hideo; Sumiyoshi, Kikuo; Ishikawa, Keizou; Nishi, Yasunori

PA Oiles Corp., Japan

SO U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 735, 022, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 5415791	A	19950516	US 1992-864147	199210 19
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	JP 04089891	A	19920324	JP 1990-204011	199008 02
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	JP 2866457	B2	19990308		
	JP 06009979	A	19940118	JP 1991-307059	199110 25
				<--	
	JP 3489586	B2	20040119		
PRAI	JP 1990-204011	A	19900802	<--	
	US 1991-735022	B2	19910725	<--	
	JP 1991-307059	A	19911025	<--	
AB	A lubricating compn. to be embedded into a sliding member comprises 5-78 wt.% of a powd. solid lubricant, 5-30 wt.% of a lubricating oil				

(in liq. or paste form), 1-15 wt.% of a carrier for absorbing and retaining the lubricating oil, and 15-50 wt.% of a thermosetting polymeric resin binder. The compn. can addnl. contain 10-30 wt.% of a thermoplastic polymeric resin binder. Thermosetting resins are chosen from epoxy resins, phenolic resins, and phenoxy resins; the thermoplastic resins are chosen from aliph. polyamides, polyacetals, polyether ether ketones, polyphenylene sulfides, poly(butylene terephthalate), and hydroxybenzoic acid group-contg. polyesters. Solid lubricants consist of graphite, fluorinated graphite, MoS₂, WS₂, BN, CaF₂, PTFE, Pb, Sn, Pb-Sn alloy, In, and metal soaps; carriers can include hydrocarbon waxes (paraffinic, olefinic, alkylbenzene, etc.), fatty acid esters, fatty amides, fatty acid salts, CaCO₃, elastomers, etc. The compn. is typically applied (as a cured compn.) by flow-charging to apertures or grooves of a metal substrate.

IT 31566-31-1
(carriers; lubricant compns. for coating and embedding onto metal sliding members)

RN 31566-31-1 HCA

CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-11-4

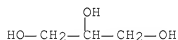
CMF C18 H36 O2

HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₆—Me

CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



IC ICM C10M111-04

INCL 252012000

CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 39

IT 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, uses 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, uses 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, uses 124-26-5, Stearic acid amide 301-02-0, Oleic acid amide 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), uses 506-30-9, Arachic acid 506-48-9, Montanic acid 539-93-5 544-63-8, Tetradecanoic acid, uses 629-54-9, Palmitic acid amide 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 2778-96-3, Octadecyl stearate 4485-12-5, Lithium stearate 5908-87-2, Ethyl behenate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutene 9003-70-7, Styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer 18427-44-6, Parinaric acid 31566-31-1 88375-17-1, Methyltricosane
 (carriers; lubricant compns. for coating and embedding onto metal sliding members)

L70 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 113:176980 HCA Full-text

OREF 113:29909a,29912a

TI Thermally stable, chemically treated inorganic oxide fibers suitable for high-temperature polymers

IN Watkins, Johnson Clifford; Swisher, Robert Gregory

PA PPG Industries, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	EP 374593	A1	19900627	EP 1989-122532	19891206

<--

R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL
 JP 02212341 A 19900823 JP 1989-315127

19891204

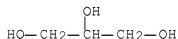
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	JP 06049599	B	19940629	
PRAI	US 1988-283091	A	19881212	<--

AB The title fibers, e.g., glass fibers, are chem. treated with an aq. compn. comprising (a) ≥ 1 film-forming polymers that are essentially free of poly(vinyl acetate) homopolymer and polyacrylic homopolymers and copolymers, (b) ≥ 1 lubricants, (c) organosilane coupling agent present from 0 to an effective amt. of the coupling agent, (d) > 10 parts alkoxide of a metal selected from Ti and Zr per 100 parts of

the film-forming polymer, and up to at least the amt. of the effective coupling agent, and (e) a carrier for applying the compn. to the fibers. The film-forming polymer is selected from epoxy resins, urethane polymers, and their mixts., either as sep. polymers or copolymers. Polyoxyalkylenes, including polyethylene oxide-polypropylene oxide copolymers, are used as the lubricants. The chem. treated glass fibers are used in reinforcing high-temp. processed polymers and thermally resistant polymers.

IT 56-81-5D, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, esters
(lubricants, sizing compns. contg., for glass fibers, for high-temp. polymer reinforcement)
RN 56-81-5 HCA
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C03C025-02
ICS C08J005-08
CC 57-1 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT Polyimides, uses and miscellaneous
Polyketones
Polysulfones, uses and miscellaneous
(polyether-, reinforcing of, sizes for glass fibers for)
IT 56-81-5D, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, esters
(lubricants, sizing compns. contg., for glass fibers, for high-temp. polymer reinforcement)

=> D L71 10,20,30,40,50 BIB ABS HITSTR HITIND

L71 ANSWER 10 OF 51 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 142:178066 HCA Full-text
TI Microsphere using polyfructose or its derivative and preparation method thereof
IN Jung, Bong Hyeon; Lee, Eun Gyo; Shin, Ji Hun; Won, Hye Sun
PA Bioprogen Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DT Patent
LA Korean

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2002084672	A	20021109	KR 2001-62398	200110 10

PRAI KR 2001-23661 A 20010502 <--

AB A microsphere using polyfructose or its deriv. and its prepn. method are provided, which microsphere is used as a carrier for the sepn. of proteins, peptides or physiol. active materials, a carrier for the fixing of enzymes or cells, a medium for drug delivery or a skin supplement. The microsphere is prepd. by dissolving polyfructose or its deriv. into an alkali soln.; adding a stabilizer and a dispersant to the soln. and mixing to prep. a homogeneous suspension colloid soln.; heating the colloid soln., adding a crosslinking agent and cooing the soln. to prep. a microsphere; and removing the stabilizer from the microsphere. Preferably at least one selected from a group consisting of agarose, dextran, cellulose, chitin, chitosan and its deriv., a monomer of synthetic polymer and a ceramic material is added to the alkali soln. at the first step.

IT 25702-76-5, Polyfructose
(microsphere using polyfructose or its deriv. and prepn. method thereof)

RN 25702-76-5 HCA

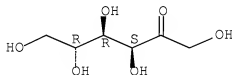
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IC ICM C08J003-12

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 34

IT 25702-76-5, Polyfructose
(microsphere using polyfructose or its deriv. and prepn. method thereof)

L71 ANSWER 20 OF 51 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 139:181868 HCA Full-text

TI Manufacture of fructose oligomer by hydrolysis of alantın juice using cationic resin catalyst

IN Ji, Ming; Wang, Qiwei; Ji, Ling

PA Peop. Rep. China

SO Faming Zhuanlı Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent

LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE
PI	CN 1356398	A	20020703	CN 2001-141379	200110 26

PRAI CN 2001-141379 20011026 <--

AB The process comprises reacting alantın juice catalytically by passing through a strongly acidic ion exchange resin column, collecting 20-40% of the front elution reaction product, and concg. to obtain a fructose oligomer, where the retention time of the alantın juice in the strongly acidic ion exchange resin is 5-6 h. Passing 10 L 15% alantın juice through a strongly acidic ion exchange resin column for 5.5 h gave a fraction contg. $\geq 50\%$ fructose oligomer.

IT 25702-76-5P, D-Fructose homopolymer
(manuf. of fructose oligomer by hydrolysis of alantın juice using cationic resin catalyst)

RN 25702-76-5 HCA

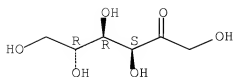
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IC ICM C13K011-00
 CC 44-3 (Industrial Carbohydrates)
 IT 25702-76-5P, D-Fructose homopolymer
 (manuf. of fructose oligomer by hydrolysis of alantín juice using
 cationic resin catalyst)

L71 ANSWER 30 OF 51 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 127:260314 HCA Full-text
 TI Malting process for the production of degradation and/or conversion
 products of storage substances present in transgenic plant material
 IN Sarx, Hans-georg; Diefenthal, Thomas; Wolf, Norbert
 PA Malzfabrik, Friedrich Weissheimer, Germany; Sarx, Hans-Georg;
 Diefenthal, Thomas; Wolf, Norbert
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9732986	A2	19970912	WO 1997-EP1255	199703 05

WO 9732986 A3 19971120
 W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
 DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
 KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
 NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
 UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU
 RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,
 GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
 GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2248023 A1 19970912 CA 1997-2248023

199703
05

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AU 9720266	A	19970922	AU 1997-20266	199703 05
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			<--	
AU 715778	B2	20000210		
ZA 9701885	A	19971016	ZA 1997-1885	199703 05

			<--	
EP 885304	A2	19981223	EP 1997-908223	199703 05

			<--	
			R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, LT, LV, FI	
HU 9902151	A2	19991129	HU 1999-2151	199703 05

			<--	
HU 9902151	A3	20011128		
JP 2001501451	T	20010206	JP 1997-531482	199703 05

			<--	
PRAI EP 1996-103413	A	19960305	<--	
WO 1997-EP1255	W	19970305	<--	

AB Disclosed is a method to facilitate the degrdn. of plant storage substances (starch, fat, etc.) by subjecting transgenic plant materials in a malting process, which transgenic plant expresses an enzyme that is active on degrading the storage substance(s), to obtain a degrdn. product such as cyclodextrins. A plant expression plasmid encoding cyclodextrin glycosyltransferase (CGTase) of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* or *Bacillus macerans* was prepd., which expression is under the control of barley α -amylase promoter or the maize polyubiquitin promoter, and used for the transformation of wheat or barley. The seeds harvested from the stably transformed wheat or barley plants were treated by: (1) steeping to produce chit malt; (2) transferring the chit malt into a germination box to allow the seeds germinate to produce green malt expressing CGTase; and (3) converting starch with amylase into amylose which is subsequently converted into cyclodextrins by CGTase. The malted transgenic plant materials and/or malting soln. may be useful as a nutrient, pharmaceutical, or prophylactic compn.

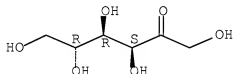
IT 25702-76-5P, Poly-fructose
(prodn. of; malting process for prodn. of degrdn. and/or conversion products of storage substances present in transgenic plant material)

RN 25702-76-5 HCA
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IC ICM C12N015-82
ICS C12N009-10
CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 16
IT 25702-76-5P, Poly-fructose 26063-00-3P,
Polyhydroxybutyrate
(prodn. of; malting process for prodn. of degradn. and/or
conversion products of storage substances present in transgenic
plant material)

L71 ANSWER 40 OF 51 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 114:30127 HCA [Full-text](#)

OREF 114:5183a,5186a

TI Immunoactive compositions containing γ -inulin and an
antigen-binding carrier

IN Cooper, Peter Dodd

PA Australian National University, Australia

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	WO 9001949	A1	19900308	WO 1989-AU349	

198908

17

W: AU, JP, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
 CA 1337047 C 19950919 CA 1989-608534

198908
 16

AU 8941876 A 19900323 AU 1989-41876

198908
 17

AU 620149 B2 19920213
 EP 431023 A1 19910612 EP 1989-909684

198908
 17

EP 431023 B1 19950405
 R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL
 JP 04501105 T 19920227 JP 1989-509078

198908
 17

JP 3001214 B2 20000124
 US 5476844 A 19951219 US 1991-656081

199104
 16

PRAI AU 1988-9938 A 19880818 <--
 WO 1989-AU349 A 19890817 <--

AB An immunotherapeutic compn. comprises inulin (I) or its derivs. in γ -polymorphic form, an antigen-binding material, and optionally an immune modulator, such as an antigen or a cytokine. The antigen-binding material is a substance of low soly. capable of binding proteins, lipid, carbohydrates, and antigenic substances and selected from metal-contg. ppts., such as $Al(OH)_3$ gels. The compn. is useful for the treatment of allergic disorders, immune deficiency, rheumatic diseases, and other disorders related to a dysfunction of the immune systems. A soln. contg. I was slurried with 1% by vol. of $Al(OH)_3$ gel to give a I concn. >5.0% (wt./vol.) and the suspension was cooled to 5° and recrystd. for several days and kept at 37° for several days to transform to the γ -configuration, then centrifuged, resuspended in water, heated for 1 h at 50-52°, and washed to 0 supernatant refractive index. The obtained compn. was mixed with saline contg. keyhole limpet hemocyanin and injected into mice; the antibody response was increased several-fold over that produced in mice injected in parallel with the same antigen adsorbed on $Al(OH)_3$ gel or admixed with γ -I, or adsorbed to $Al(OH)_3$ gel and mixed with γ -I.

Also, the compn. carrying on adsorbed keyhole limpet hemocyanin given to mice showed specific serum antibody titers greater than those from Freund's incomplete adjuvant and comparable to those from Freund's complete adjuvant.

IT 25702-76-5

(γ -form of, immunostimulants contg. antigen-binding carrier and)

RN 25702-76-5 HCA

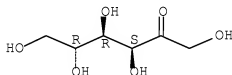
CN D-Fructose, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-48-7

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IC ICM A61K039-39

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 15

IT 9005-80-5, Inulin 9005-80-5D, Inulin, esters and ethers
25702-76-5

(γ -form of, immunostimulants contg. antigen-binding carrier and)

L71 ANSWER 50 OF 51 HCA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 72:133104 HCA [Full-text](#)

OREF 72:23839a,23842a

TI Determination of the structure of specific ¹⁴C-labeled brown polymerizates of sorbose by thermal fragmentations

AU Heyns, Kurt; Hauber, Ruediger

CS Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie (1970), 733, 159-69

CODEN: JLACBF; ISSN: 0075-4617

DT Journal

LA German

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The structure of the brown polymer, poly(2,5-furandiyl-1-oxoethylene) (I), prepd. by polymn. of sorbose in concd. HCl, was detd. by pyrolysis of ^{14}C -labeled I and product identification by radio gas chromatog. 2-Hydroxyacetylfuran (II) was formed during the browning reaction of sorbose under acid conditions and easily polymd. to I.

IT 27555-35-7 27555-36-8 27635-15-0
27635-16-1 27635-18-3 27635-19-4
27635-20-7

(pyrolysis of, structure in relation to)

RN 27555-35-7 HCA

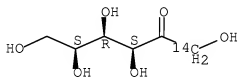
CN Sorbose-1- ^{14}C , polymers, L- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 28072-70-0

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 27555-36-8 HCA

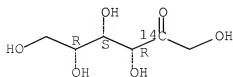
CN Sorbose-2- ^{14}C , polymers, D- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 28072-71-1

CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

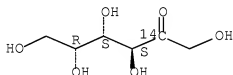


RN 27635-15-0 HCA
CN Tagatose-2-14C, polymers, D- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 28072-72-2
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

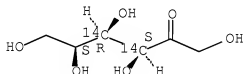


RN 27635-16-1 HCA
CN Sorbose-3,4-14C2, polymers, L- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 28072-73-3
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

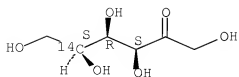


RN 27635-18-3 HCA
CN Sorbose-5-14C, polymers, L- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

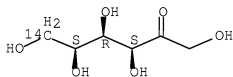
CRN 45010-93-3
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



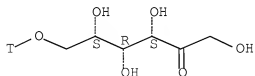
RN 27635-19-4 HCA
 CN Sorbose-6-14C, polymers, L- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 5160-41-8
 CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 27635-20-7 HCA
 CN Sorbose-6-0-t, polymers, L- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 45010-91-1
 CMF C6 H11 O6 T

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 33 (Carbohydrates)

IT 27555-35-7 27555-36-8 27613-73-6
27635-15-0 27635-16-1 27635-17-2
27635-18-3 27635-19-4 27635-20-7
(pyrolysis of, structure in relation to)